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The Hongkong Telegraph

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P. G.

Wishes you
A Merry Xmas
and
Prosperous New Year

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1946.

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FORMER CHIEF OF HONGKONG GENDARMERIE FACES TRIAL

ILL-TREATMENT OF RESIDENTS BY KEMPEITAI ALLEGED

MANY WOMEN SET UPON BY JAPANESE ALSATIANS

Stories of ill-treatment of Hongkong residents by the Kempeitai, a powerful organisation by reason of its immediate contact and control of the civilian population and also because of the broad scope of its activities were related to the No. 7 War Crimes Court this morning when Col. Noma Kenosuke, Commanding Officer of the Gendarmes in Hongkong, from 1941 to 1945, appeared before Lieut. Col. C. F. Ball (President), Major M. I. Ormsby and Capt. R. B. R. Gorley. Major McGregor prosecuted.

The charge against the accused is that he, at Hongkong between December 25, 1941, and January 18, 1945, as head of the Kempeitai and its such responsible for public order, the control of Kempeitai personnel and for the management of places of detention at Hongkong, was, in violation of the laws and usages of war, concerned in the ill-treatment of civilian residents, as a result of which numbers of them died or were unlawfully killed by members of the Japanese Forces, and many others underwent physical sufferings.

Asked to plead to the charge, Noma answered in a firm voice: "I am convinced I am not guilty. I am defended by Mr. Yoshizumi Tatsushiro with Capt. Whitehorn as advisory officer."

Long before the case was due to start the Court was packed and the entrances were blocked by those who could not gain admission. More spectators arrived as the case proceeded and these, peeped through closed windows in the passage ways to watch the proceedings.

A large Union Jack hung on the wall immediately behind Members of the Court.

Noma arrived on crutches and was escorted into the dock by Indian guards. Apart from being a bit pale he looked very much the same as during the occupation.

Bulbs flashed and cameras clicked as press photographers followed Noma's passage into the dock. An application by defence to postpone the hearing until they have had an opportunity to contact Mr. Silva to appear as defence counsel was made by Noma who said that he first received the charge sheet in October. He then applied that besides the Japanese counsel he should like to have Mr. R. S. Smith as additional defence counsel. Mr. Smith subsequently went to see him at Stanley. At that time, Noma said, Mr. Smith told him he had a great mind to appear for him, but since he was busy investigating alleged collaborators he would apply to the authorities concerned for postponement. Mr. Smith said that he would like to appear for Noma as much as possible, but if that was not possible he would recommend Mr. Silva in his stead.

Noma said he had had no further communication from Mr. Smith and only a few days ago he heard from his defence counsel that Mr. Smith applied to the authorities concerned to be Noma's defence counsel, even ignoring his present duties, but this application was rejected. Noma said he would, therefore, like

to have Mr. Silva as his defence counsel.

Major McGregor opposing postponement said Noma was charged two months ago. At that time it was common knowledge that he had been visited by Mr. Smith whom he requested to defend him. Certain arrangements were pending at the time and Major McGregor said he was later informed that nothing came out of them and that a Japanese Counsel would defend Noma.

As long as the Formosan Camp case was heard by the Court, Major McGregor said he was then informed that the defence was ready to proceed. Nine days ago, however, when he saw the defence counsel no mention of any civilian counsel was made. He said that the Court should decide whether or not Noma had had an opportunity to prepare his defence. He had, however, no objection as to who should appear for him, and he was opposing any adjournment as he thought it was for stalling for time.

Refusing the application, the President said that the Court considered that the defence had had ample opportunity to prepare their defence and that they did not show any valid ground for adjournment. The defence could, however, if they wanted, instruct Mr. Silva to appear at a later stage, but in any case the hearing would not be adjourned to-day.

(Continued on Page 4)

DOCUMENTS STOLEN

London, Dec. 23. Important documents belonging to the Belgian Government were stolen from a car in the Chelsea district of London to-day.

The car was later found abandoned but the papers were missing. —Reuter.

Greek Frontier Rectification Demanded

Washington, Dec. 22. The Greek Premier Constantinos Tsaldaris, told a press conference he would insist "that his country's demand for the rectification of the Greek-Bulgarian border be heard again by the Big Four Foreign Ministers" in the presence of a Greek representative.

The Foreign Ministers recently rejected Greece's request for changes in the border. The Greek Premier has been conferring for two days with American officials and said he had frankly stated Greece's economic needs for reconstruction. —Reuter.

U. S. Representative

Washington, Dec. 23. The Secretary of State, Mr. James F. Byrnes, has named Mr. Mark Ethridge, publisher of the Louisville Courier Journal, as American representative on the United Nations Commission to investigate alleged Greek border violations. —Associated Press.

Frontier Clashes

Athens, Dec. 23. Four Greek soldiers and 10 guerrillas were killed in two clashes between the Greek army and guerrilla forces at points near the Greek frontiers with Turkey and Albania, it is reported to-day.

Four soldiers and 15 guerrillas were killed after an all-day battle in the snow-covered hills at Soufli near the Greek-Turkish border.

Another report said that 150 guerrillas, many suffering from frost-bite, had surrendered to Government forces in Macedonia. —Reuter.

Plane's Forced Landing

Athens, Dec. 23. Three Greek Army colonels sent from Salonika to Greece to investigate the forced landing of a Russian plane with two Soviet officers on December 19 reported to the Army headquarters that the plane was on route from Bucharest to Philippopolis, Bulgaria, when it lost its bearings and landed 15 miles inside Greek territory south of the Bulgarian border.

The investigators reported that the plane carried no arms, ammunition, cameras or other military equipment. The Soviet military attaché is now in Servia making arrangements for the return of the two Russian officers to Bulgaria. —United Press.

SHEFFIELD SHIELD CRICKET ON MELBOURNE GROUND

Melbourne, Dec. 23. Eight overs sufficed to finish off the Queensland tail-enders in the Sheffield match to-day when Victoria won by an innings and 132 runs. Queensland's innings closed for 258, Melbays being 63.

Johnston finished with the bowling figures of four for 24 in 24 overs, six of which were maidens. —Reuter.

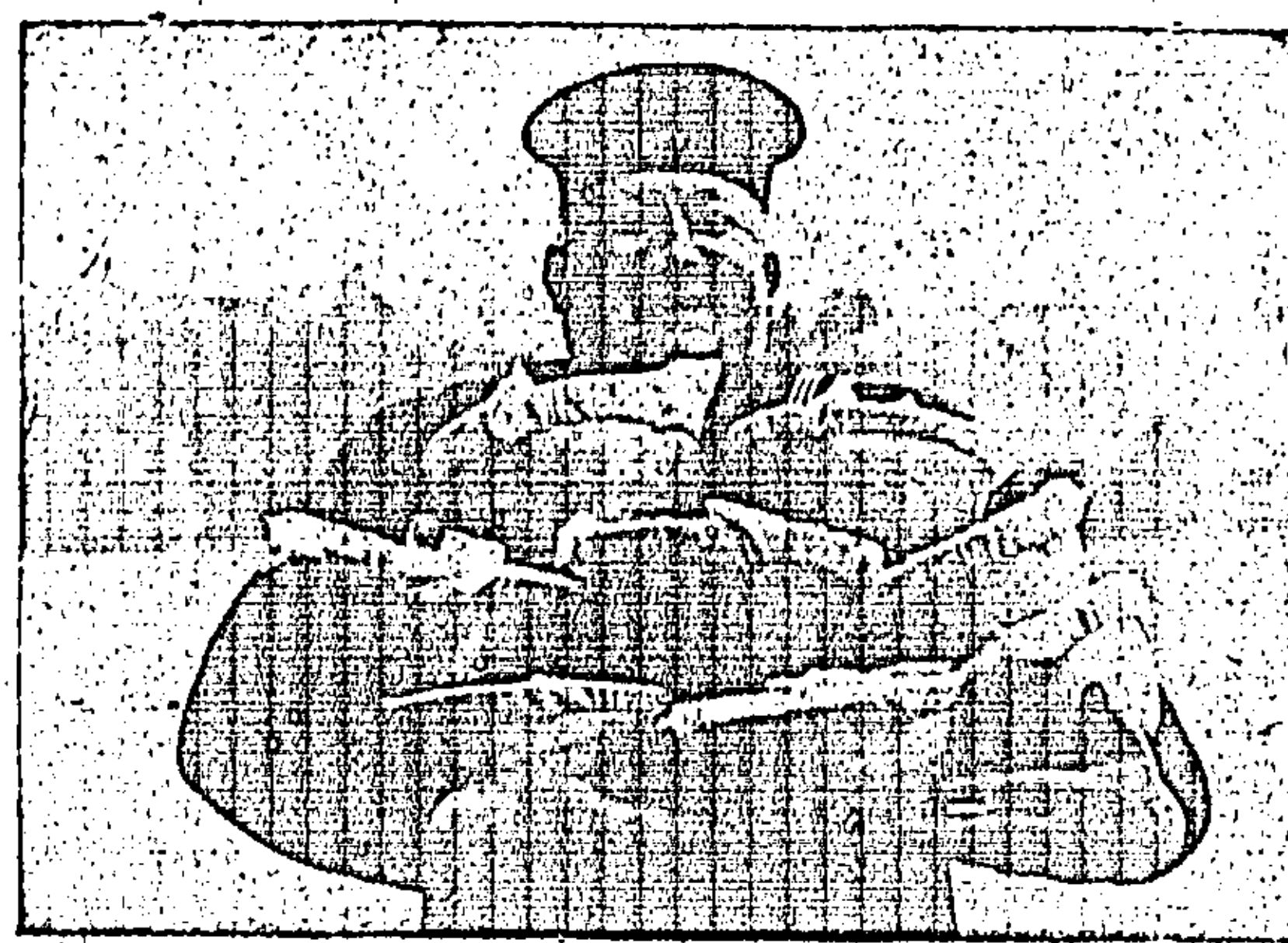
KILLEARN NOT APPROACHED

Singapore, Dec. 23. The office of Lord Killearn, British Special Commissioner for South-east Asia, has denied the Indonesian news agency report that Lord Killearn's attention had been drawn to incidents at Bulenzeng, Java, in which Dutch troops were reported to have taken over the Indonesian radio station and occupied the town-hall.

Lord Killearn's spokesman stated: "Lord Killearn has not been approached on the matter, has not seen any copy and has made no comment." —Reuter.

FEDERATION OF MALAYA

Singapore, Dec. 23. A Federation of Malaya, embracing all nine Malay states with reserved power to admit any other territory within the Federation and with a High Commissioner in place of the present Government, are among the proposals published to-day for the future constitution of Malaya. —Reuter.



FULL DRAW FOR DAVIS CUP CONTEST

Melbourne, Dec. 23. John Bromwich, Australia's No. 1 player, meets Red Schroeder, unranked in America this year because of insufficient data, in the first singles in the Davis Cup.

The Hongkong Telegraph will not appear to-morrow, Christmas Day, or on Boxing Day. Publication will be resumed on Friday, December 27. We wish our readers a Merry Christmas.

Challenge Round between Australia and the United States, beginning at Kooyong on December 26.

The full draw is: First day, Bromwich v. Schroeder, Dinny Pails (Australia) v. John Kramer (United States); Second day, doubles, Bromwich and Adrian Quist (Australia) v. opponents who will be named after the first day's play; Third day, reverse singles, Bromwich v. Kramer, Pails v. Schroeder. Schroeder was the surprise choice for the singles as most experts have been tipping Frankie Parker.

American singles champion in 1945.

—Reuter.

John L. Lewis Wins Yet Another Round

Washington, Dec. 23. John L. Lewis, chief of the United Mine Workers, to-day won another uncontested round in the softest fight with the Government when the Supreme Court agreed to broaden its pending review of the case to include the legality of the anti-strike injunction issued by Federal Judge T. Alan Goldsborough on December 4.

Acting on a petition filed by Lewis and the United Mine Workers Union, the court said it would add the injunction question to two other major coal issues on which it would begin hearing arguments on January 14.

The Tribunal previously had affirmed separate pleas by the miners and the Government for rulings on Judge Goldsborough's original restraining order forbidding the strike and on the US\$3,510,000 fines he slapped on Lewis and the Union when they ignored that order.

There is no indication as to how long the High Court will require to reach a decision on the three issues, before it, although it was expected every effort would be made to settle the case quickly. —United Press.

REBEL LABOURITES REACT TO BEVIN'S SPEECH

London, Dec. 23. The rebel Labourites to-day generally welcomed Mr Ernest Bevin's foreign policy speech but withheld promise of carte blanche support pending further evidence that Britain actually has taken a middle road between capitalist United States and Communist Russia.

The regarded the speech as conciliatory to the Labour Party members who have been criticising Mr Bevin for bringing Britain too closely with the United States while following a policy of firmness if not toughness toward Russia.

The Labour Party critics said Bevin's definition of British policy as that of finding "an approximation of the ideas between the great powers" and establishing harmony between them was what they had been advocating right along.

Mr Kenneth Zilliacus, one of the most vocal Labourite rebels in the House of Commons, said that "in so far as we move along on these lines we fully support the government. But we will not take words for deeds. Mr Bevin and his associates at the United Nations and the Foreign Ministers' meetings are to be congratulated on the successes they gained, but we must not mistake small measures for a decisive turn for the better."

Mr R.H.S. Crossman, who led last month's revolt in the House of Commons against Mr Bevin's foreign policy, could not be reached for comment, but other rebel Members of Parliament generally agreed with Mr Zilliacus.

Labour Party sources said Mr Bevin's speech was another step in an attempt to squelch once and for all criticism of his foreign policies.

The News Chronicle said Mr Bevin would ask at the next meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party, after the House convenes on January 21, for a vote of confidence before he went to Moscow for the Foreign Ministers' discussion of Germany.

Mr Zilliacus said he believed he and most of his rebel associates would either vote against Mr Bevin or abstain in the event of any such a show-down vote. "We are not handing out blank cheques until we get more evidence that government actually is following a policy of equal co-operation with the United States and Russia."

Only Press Criticism Mr Zilliacus said government had yet to reconcile its avowed policy with the Anglo-American military talks which, he charged, were designed against any war with Russia.

The Communist Daily Worker was the only morning newspaper to criticise Mr Bevin's talk. It said "a serious feeling up to the issues in dispute still is awaited."

The Times said Mr Bevin gave "an effective answer" to his critics "but reserved judgment whether the great Power have established the long sought for harmony."

"The skeptical world will need many proofs yet before it can accept this harmony as really established, but if it can be established in present conditions it should have a better chance of survival than it had before," the Times said. —United Press.

American Comment New York, Dec. 23. A front page heading of the New York Times report to-day of the British Foreign Secretary's broadcast ran: "Bevin says Britain is not tied to United States nor cool to Russia."

The New York Herald Tribune which also gave Mr Bevin's broadcast a leading position on its front page had the heading: "Bevin asser's peace making will be hard." —Reuter.

JAPANESE EARTHQUAKE CASUALTIES STILL MOUNTING

SITUATION UNDER CONTROL

Tokyo, Dec. 23. It was announced this afternoon that according to numerous reports received from military government units in the earthquake area the "situation is well under control."

The latest United States teams' reports from Okayama said that in the Okayama Prefecture (where British units are stationed) the situation was well in hand and, for the present, no outside help was needed.

United Press correspondent Leslie Nakashima phoned from Takamatsu, the worst hit place on Shikoku Island, that the Japanese authorities have announced 728 killed, 974 injured and 70 missing in the latest count of casualties on the island. The authorities estimated there were 60,000 sufferers in Shikoku Island alone, adding that they expected the casualties to grow since the south-east portion of the Kochi Prefecture was still cut off as a result of disrupted communications.

All reports received late to-day concurred that no Allied military or civilian personnel was seriously involved in the quake.

The Kyodo news agency gave the total injured in the 24 prefectures as 1,170 with 92 still missing. The Home Office said 824 were injured and 101 missing.

The Home Office said that 59,000 were homeless in the Wakayama Prefecture, over 60,000 in Kochi Prefecture and 5,000 in Hyogo Prefecture, in which Kobe is situated.

From reliable Japanese figures reporting on demolished or seriously damaged buildings, it was estimated that at least 100,000 quake victims remained homeless on the third night after the disaster struck before dawn on Saturday.

A government source said a total of 10,981 buildings had been either demolished or damaged of which 1,917 were listed as residential homes.

The officially given property losses also included over 2,000 ships shattered by the tidal onslaughts or unrecoverably swept out to sea and 27 large bridges crushed.

Meanwhile Japanese and American relief teams continued to converge on the devastated areas. United Press correspondent Peter Kallischer reported from Osaka that an LST manned by a Japanese crew left Nagoya loaded with 20,000 US Army blankets for the relief of victims in quake-stricken areas.

Typical was the building of the 130 Australian General Hospital which is strongly built of reinforced concrete and no damage was done. A few retaining walls came down. Three landslides near Okayama, which is the Headquarters of the British-Indian Division, have blocked the main railway line between Kure and Tokyo. —Associated Press.

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A WHITE CHRISTMAS—Heavy falls of snow have recently been experienced in England, presaging a traditional White Christmas.

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BLACK and WHITE
The Finest Virginia
In The World
Smoked regularly
by
His Late Majesty King Edward VII.

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SHOWING TO-DAY **KINGS** AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

EXTRA PERFORMANCES TO-MORROW AND THURSDAY AT 11.30 A.M.

YOU'LL HAVE A NIGHT OF FLAMING ROMANCE AND ADVENTURE AMID SCENES OF LAVISH SPLENDOR... SOLD INTRIGUE AND GLAZING DRAMA



SEE THEATRE

LAST 4 SHOWS TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.10 & 9.15 P.M.



Commencing To-morrow AT 12.00, 2.30, 5.10, 7.10 & 9.15 p.m.



With JACK CARSON-ALAN HALE. Directed by ROUL WALSH. Screen Play by Vincent Lawrence and Horace McCoy. Based Upon the Life of James J. Corbett.

SHOWING TO-DAY **MAJESTIC** AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.



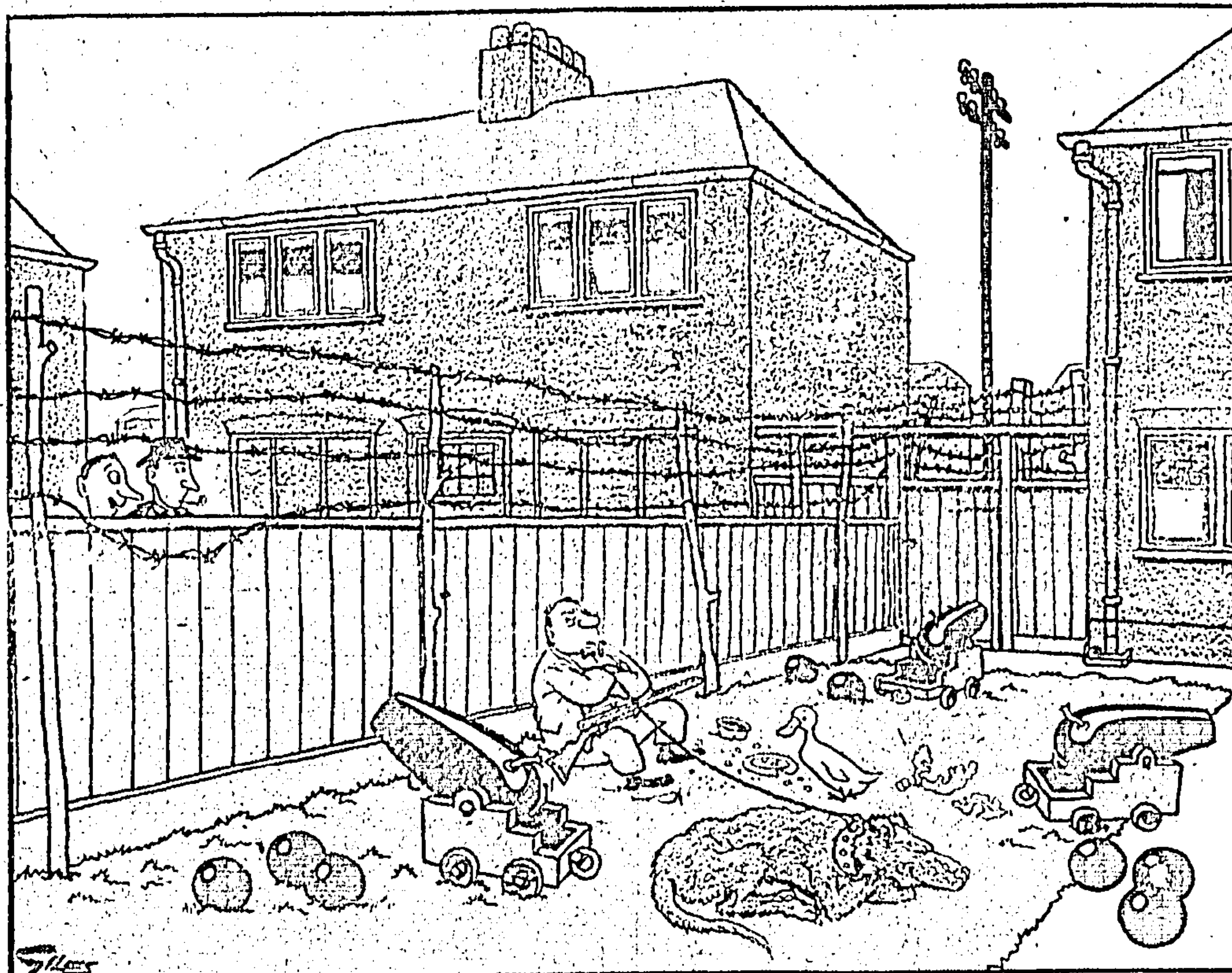
CATHAY GRAND OPENING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

WANCHAI ROAD WANCHAI M-G-M'S MILLION-THRILL MUSICAL HIT!

"DU BARRY WAS A LADY" IN TECHNICOLOR

Starring: RED SKELTON • LUCILLE BALL • GENE KELLY • TOMMY DORSEY and his Orchestra

5 SHOWS TO-MORROW AT 12.30, 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.



"Never saw a man so worried about losing his Christmas dinner."

THE BELLS RING, REJOICE!

All down the ages, the ringing of bells has been the traditional method of summoning people together. And so, at this Christmas season, when the bells call us to rejoice, we look back with L. M. BRAYBROOKE to the origin of the custom, almost as old as Christianity itself.

It would be impossible to say when bells were first invented, but it is certain that they have an incredibly long pedigree. The Bishop of Nola, Paulinus, has the credit of introducing them into Christian churches. Long before that, however, they had their place in Jewish ceremonies. In the Bible, we read of a golden bell and pomegranate on the robe of the High Priest. Bells were used in the religious rites of Cybele, in Athens, and in the camp and garrisons of Greece, and the ringing of bells announced the Feast of Osiris in Egypt. All these bells were hand-bells. They were made of thin plates of hammered iron, wedge shaped; some of them were very elaborate and enclosed in rich and costly cases.

The first tunable bell known was presented to the Abbey of Croiland by the Abbot in 945. Egelric, his successor, added six others. One of these bells was named Bartholomew. That saint was particularly invoked against thunder and lightning, and a relic of his thumb with which, in his lifetime, he used to cross himself, was kept in the Abbey.

Prior to the thirteenth century, the founding of bells, like most of the other arts, was carried out for the most part under the direction of monks and clergy. Bells were often cast within the precincts of religious houses and graveyards, in days when roads were bad and transport almost impossible. In the fourteenth century, the big bell of St. Albans, called 'Amphibalus', was recast in the hall of the abbey. In Huddersham, in the Isle of Ely, bells were cast within the walls of the church. 'Great Tom' of Lincoln, was recast in the Minster Yard, in 1610.

Unfortunately, bells cast in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries were rarely struck; consequently only a few were known. The oldest bell known in England is dated 1205, and hangs in St. Chad's Church, Cloughon, Lancashire. In pre-Reformation times, change-ringing was unknown, so the founders sought to produce dignity and grandeur, in the tones of their bells. This was effected by using more metal in their casting. In parish churches in the Middle Ages three bells were most commonly used, while the single bell was almost unknown.

AFTER being cast, bells were solemnly blessed. The ignorant people called this ceremony baptism of the bells, and in some Catholic countries even to-day, this consecration is often alluded to as baptism. The bell is marked by the bishop with water on which salt has been cast. It is dried by the acolytes, and the bishop dips his thumb in the holy oil for the bell, and makes the sign of the Cross on the top of the bell, after which he again marks it with holy oil and chrism. The bell is then consecrated. Most bells bear an inscription; in pre-Reformation times this inscription was often an appeal to some saint to pray for the people. Frequently, indulgences were granted at the consecration of bells to the faith-

ful, who should devoutly recite some prayer when they heard the sound of the bell. St. Michael the archangel's name is frequently found inscribed. Here is an ancient inscription invoking Gabriel at Althorpe, Lincolnshire: 'Misi de Coelis nome Gabrielis.'

Bells of the post-Reformation bear no invocation, and more often than not, are called by some secular name.

From the fourteenth to the seventeenth centuries the alphabet is not infrequently met with in bell inscriptions. The letters are sometimes in reversed order or otherwise misplaced. Encaustic tiles with the alphabet are also found.

In the earlier stages of Christianity small bells were very popular. Missionaries would frequently carry one with which to assemble the people to hear their preach. These portable bells were held in great veneration, for they were believed to be gifted with some miraculous power, and instead of swearing by the gospel, it was customary to swear by these bells.

Responding properly to a takeout double requires a special philosophy of bidding. Observe to-day's deal.

West, dealer. Both sides vulnerable.

NORTH
♠ 63
♥ A87
♦ A632
♣ A784

WEST
♠ A10854
♥ KQ63
♦ KQ76
♣ —

EAST
♠ QJ
♥ 10542
♦ J1098
♣ 753

SOUTH
♠ KQ72
♥ QJ
♦ 4
♣ KQ10962

This was the bidding in a game where all four players enjoyed the reputation, "far better than average."

West ♠ Pass North ♠ Pass East ♠ Pass South ♠ Pass

It was no feat for South to collect three overtricks on his two-club contract, merely by exercising restraint

Hand-bells are still in use in churches. In Catholic churches, they are rung at the part of the mass called the sanctus and again at the elevation. In Catholic countries even to-day a hand-bell is rung before the priest who is carrying the Host through the streets on his way to some sick person. It is also used in funeral processions.

On Maundy Thursday, all the bells are rung in Catholic churches at the part of the mass called the 'Gloria in excelsis', and then they are heard no more till the 'Gloria in excelsis' on Holy Saturday, when the bells peal out in joyful anticipation of the Resurrection. In France, the children are told the bells have gone to Rome when they cease to ring on Maundy Thursday.

The curfew bell is still to be found in some parts of rural England. The accepted belief is that it was instituted by William the Conqueror, or in 1058. No doubt he brought the custom with him from Normandy where the 'Curfew' (to put out the fire) was always rung at dusk, as it was all over France, as a wise precaution against fire, easily kindled in huts made of wood and thatch.

According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1946, by Ely Culbertson)

about drawing trumps. The favorable position of the heart king, which was only natural, considering West's opening bid—was the only bit of luck required.

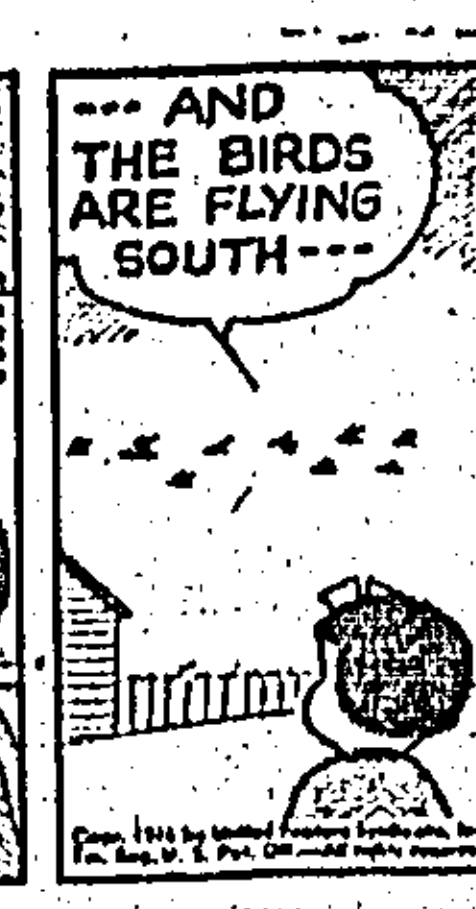
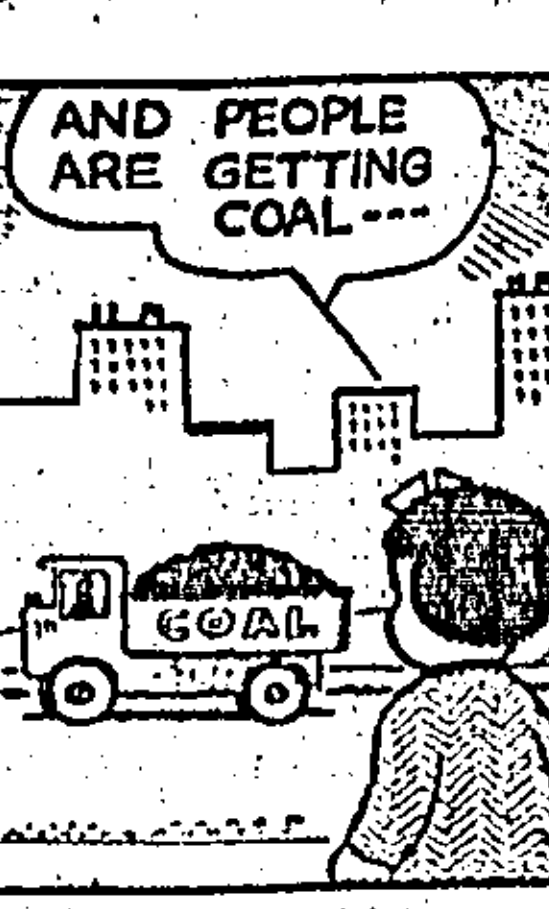
The fault for missing this near-laydown game was, of course, exclusively South's. His two-club response to the takeout double was highly unresponsive, considering the strength of his holding! After all, he would have had to bid two clubs with as bad a hand as

Spade xxxx Heart xxx
Diamond xxx Club xxx

The difference between this (admittedly an extreme illustration) and what South actually had been dealt was so enormous that, surely, it was worth describing via the response. The horrible hand cited would be worth exactly nothing, whereas South's actual holding was worth about six tricks at a club contract, to say nothing of the control that his singleton diamond gave him. Thus, on the basis of showing how much more than a bust he had, South should have jumped to three clubs—and North might have become more interested in game possibilities. The two-club bid stopped North dead in his tracks.

NANCY

Attack of the Heavies



ZBW Goes All Out This Year

By "Mike"

ZBW is going all out during the coming festive season to give listeners the best radio fare available. They have marshalled nearly all available local talent—in passing, it may be said that it is very sporting of the performers to be giving up their time for the broadcasts during the holidays—besides arranging for the best transcriptions and relays. And that shows commendable organization, considering the technical difficulties which the local station is still labouring under.

The Christmas programmes open this evening at 6.30 p.m. with "Music for Christmas," a BBC arrangement with comments by ZBW's own announcer. This will be followed at 7.30 by a light piano recital from the studio by George Lobb which will include more Christmas music. At 8 o'clock, a radio play will be broadcast; the title is "The Top of the Tree," and it is an unsophisticated love story about a Christmas tree.

KING'S MESSAGE

To-morrow, Christmas Day, London relays and transcriptions of Christmas messages from Britain, Empire countries, Europe and our Occupation Forces in Japan will commence at 10 p.m. At 11 p.m., listeners should stand by for the Christmas message from His Majesty the King.

On Boxing Day, Betty Drown and Ken Barrett will give a two-act musical from the studio, commencing at 1.15 p.m. At 5.30 there will be a special Children's Hour, to be followed at 7.30 by Hal Lorenzo. After this swing professor comes serious music at 9.30 by Harry Ore, who nowadays broadcasts all too seldom.

NEW YEAR'S EVE

ZBW has also arranged a fine programme for New Year's Eve. The evening programme will start at 6.30 p.m. with another special children's hour. Then at 7.15 Michael Boder will give a Chopin recital from the studio, followed by another studio concert at 8 p.m. in which the following will take part—Molly Birks (mezzo soprano), Geoffrey Nathan (baritone), Vic Orr (violin) and Betty Drown (piano). At 9.10, "Helen," a murder play by Donald Rudd, will be broadcast.

The year's variety favourites will be played from 9.40 till 11 p.m. The station will remain on the air until midnight, when the New Year will be brought in with the bells of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and Peter Dawson singing "Auld Lang Syne."

Crossword Puzzle

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

ACROSS
1—Hairs
2—Always
3—Winter constellation
11—Went up
12—Part of a line
14—One called in law
15—River in England
16—Cold wind of Adriatic
18—Country leader
19—Fall back
21—Curve
22—Ward
23—Grass plot
25—Malay knife

DOWN
1—Have
2—In the "Tempest"
3—Hired
4—Female rabbit or deer
5—Unit of work
6—Great table (pl.)
7—German city
8—Network
9—ALICE
10—Roman coin
11—Honey-colored horse
12—Shortage
13—Famous abbey
14—Urchin
15—Female coat
16—Furnished
17—Indian and of nature
18—Shield
19—Particular place
20—Stumble
21—Clay
22—Like
23—What ice cream does
24—Little valley
25—Orbit
26—Motion
27—Twice
28—Digit

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Diamond xxx Club xxx

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Spade xxxx Heart xxx
Diamond xxx Club xxx

The difference between this (admittedly an extreme illustration) and what South actually had been dealt was so enormous that, surely, it was worth describing via the response. The horrible hand cited would be worth exactly nothing, whereas South's actual holding was worth about six tricks at a club contract, to say nothing of the control that his singleton diamond gave him. Thus, on the basis of showing how much more than a bust he had, South should have jumped to three clubs—and North might have become more interested in game possibilities. The two-club bid stopped North dead in his tracks.

Spade xxxx Heart xxx
Diamond xxx Club xxx

By Ernie Bushmiller

ALHAMBRA & CENTRAL

DAILY AT 2:30 5:30 7:30 & 9:30 P.M. DAILY AT 2:30 5:15 7:15 & 9:15 P.M.

— SHOWING TO-DAY —



AMERICAN BASES IN PHILIPPINES

Manila, Dec. 23. — Conversations between Mr. Paul V. McNutt and President Roxas over specific locations of United States bases in the Philippines are not due to begin until after the Christmas holidays, it was indicated.

Originally there were some 77 different which the United States sought for base sites. It is believed that these have been modified.

The Philippine government has desired primarily to remove the permanent United States military installations from Manila.

Before leaving for Baguio this week end, Mr. McNutt conferred with Major General Albert M. Jones, chief of the United States military advisory commission to the Philippine government, acquainting him with the decisions reached during Mr. McNutt's recent talks with President Truman and the State department on the bases agreement.—Associated Press.

LOS ANGELES EARTHQUAKE

Los Angeles, Dec. 22. — An earthquake shook the southwestern section of metropolitan Los Angeles shortly after noon, but caused no damage. The Sheriff's Office reported that a shock was felt in two substations. It said one of the buildings trembled for two seconds. The shock was not felt in surrounding areas, but the California Institute of Technology reported it had registered a small disturbance at 12:17 p.m.—United Press.

MANILA SWEEPSTAKES

Manila, Dec. 23. — Lapulapu yesterday romped across the finish line, leading a field of eight in the third running of the Philippine charity sweepstakes, bringing the holder of the lucky ticket—No. 598899 US\$50,411.

The second prize-winning horse, Yankee Dollar, brought No. 001806 US\$47,705. The third horse, Ambition, brought No. 788095 US\$23,860.—United Press.

NOTICE

Christmas Holidays

There will be no issue of the "South China Morning Post" on

Thursday and Friday
December 26 and 27

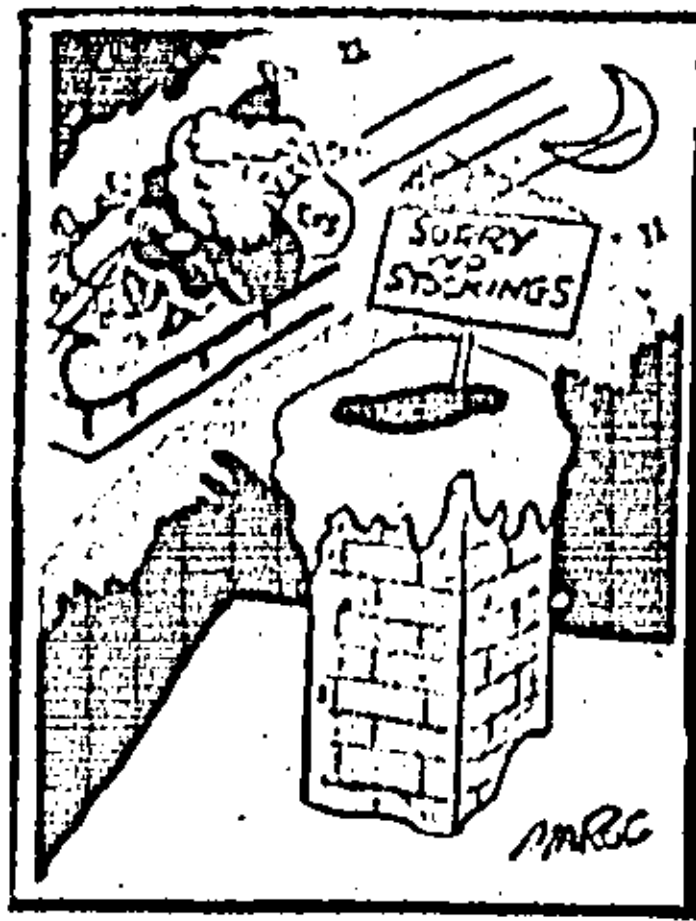
Publication will be resumed on Saturday, December 28.

There will be no issue of "The Hongkong Telegraph" on

Wednesday and Thursday
December 25 and 26

Publication will be resumed on Friday, December 27.

POCKET CARTOON



JAPANESE ATROCITIES IN BATAVIA

Tokyo, Dec. 23. — Japanese troops who captured Batavia, Java in 1942 massacred "all the women and children" they imprisoned there, an affidavit by a Netherlands Army Lieutenant informed the International War Crimes Court trying 27 Japanese leaders to-day.

Sounds of the executioners' guns were muffled by the dynamiting of a fish in a nearby river, said the witness, Lieutenant F. R. Oldham, in his statement. Presumably such precautions were taken to prevent reports of massacres from reaching the world.

Another affidavit by Captain Charles Jongeneel, of the Netherlands Army, said he saw one Dutch officer beaten with a stick lashed across the face with a belt and kicked downstairs by a Japanese corporal.

An affidavit from the Netherlands Minister of overseas territories, E. O. Van Boetel, was also introduced. It said that the Japanese Government had promised the Netherlands on February 20, 1942, that it would abide by international treaties governing treatment of prisoners.—Associated Press.

Sickening Stench

Tokyo, Dec. 23. — Evidence introduced at the International War Crimes Tribunal trying major Japanese war criminals to-day showed that the Japanese subjected Allied women internees and prisoners of war to beatings and the water cure, as well as captured Allied men.

Lieutenant Colonel Noel D. J. Reed Collins, London, testified to requesting additional food for women placed in solitary confinement in total darkness from three days to two weeks. He inspected Japanese camps in the Netherlands East Indies shortly after the surrender.

"They were subjected to the familiar Japanese treatment," Col. Reed Collins testified.

The British officer said the stench of Japanese camps in the Indies was sickening. The odor could be compared with a battle-field two or three days old.

"The camps were full of flies. Allied rescue teams were forced to keep handkerchiefs over their mouths in some huts when interviewing prisoners in order to prevent swarms of flies going down their throats. Black clouds of flies circled above the camp latrines."

Hospital Conditions

Japanese hospitals were overcrowded and lacked bedding, drugs, equipment and dressings. Sometimes patients were forced to lie on the floor.

Col. Reed Collins, who served in the Indian Army, was followed to the stand by another Indian officer. Both witnesses were examined by the Netherlands associate prosecutor, Lieutenant Colonel J. S. S. Damste.

Major Michael Cartmer Cower Ringer, who was born and educated in Japan, went to India in 1940 after being convicted on alleged spy activities against the Japanese. He told the Tribunal that 1,400 British and Dutch prisoners died in Sumatra alone during the war.

While interviewing Japanese commanders after the war in connection with the Singapore trials, Major Ringer said, he found the defeated Japanese very helpful in giving information in minor atrocity cases, but "obstinate" in revealing information on major war crimes.

COMMUNIST PENETRATION NEAR PEIPING

Peiping, Dec. 22. — Four thousand Chinese Communists storming Wushan-chuang, 13 miles south-east of Peiping for the second time within 48 hours, penetrated Government defences to a point less than one-third of a mile from the Peiping-Tientsin railroad. The Nationalists counter-attacked and forced the Communists to withdraw.

The Communists bent on cutting the vital Peiping-Tientsin communication line, launched a rear attack against Wanchuang, 20 miles south-east of Peiping, the Nationalists reported.

The Communists continued to advance against Anting, 15 miles south-east of Peiping. Government reports acknowledged that the Reds captured Lishencheng, five miles south of Anting, and pushed northward toward the railway.

In North China province, Communist troops captured Pinglingpo seven miles north-east of Kuoyuan. The Red forces captured two towns on the Shan-shi-Honan border—Tayuan and Yunchu.—Associated Press.

Anting in Danger

Peiping, Dec. 22. — Nationalist reinforcements have been rushed to Anting following an urgent appeal from that town for more troops as there is danger that Anting itself may be taken.

Other Communist units, number around 1,000 made a second attack within the past 48 hours against the outskirts of Tangshan, a midway station at a point between Shanhai-kwan and Tientsin and also along the Peiping-Mukden railway, which is a vital supply line to Central Government troops in Manchuria.

Disputes from Tsingtao said the Communists again have cut the Tsingtao-Tientsin railway after it had resumed traffic only a few days ago. They were reported to have blown up bridges and removed tracks at two different places along the line.—United Press.

Reds Take Tunli

Nanking, Dec. 22. — The Communist 8th Route Army recaptured Tunli, Chahar town thirty-five miles north-east of Kalgan, according to a Yenan radio to-day. The broadcast said that more than 1,200 troops of General Fu Tso-yi's East Suiyuan Peace Preservation Division were killed and wounded in the fighting.

In Hopei, the Yenan radio said, the Communist 8th Route Army has withdrawn from the country town of Kuan, forty miles south-east of Peiping.—Reuter.

Puhsien Recovered

Taiyuan, Dec. 22. — Government troops driving from the Taiyuan-Tungkuang railway westwards last Thursday liberated Puhsien from the Communists. Puhsien lies 130 miles south-west of Taiyuan.—Central News.

RAILWAY RESUMPTION

Peiping, Dec. 23. — The Rail Administration yesterday announced that the Peiping-Pooting section of the Peiping-Hankow railway will be reopening for traffic on New Year's Day with a test run on Christmas.

Traffic on the Kalgan-Tungkuang section of the Peiping-Suiyuan railway was resumed on Sunday. Both lines were badly damaged in the recent fighting.—United Press.

UNRRA AID, FOR CHINA

Shanghai, Dec. 22. — Dr. J. Heng Lee, Chief Medical official of UNRRA who recently flew to the United States to negotiate with UNRRA authorities for continuation of medical relief supplies to China, is expected to return to China shortly.

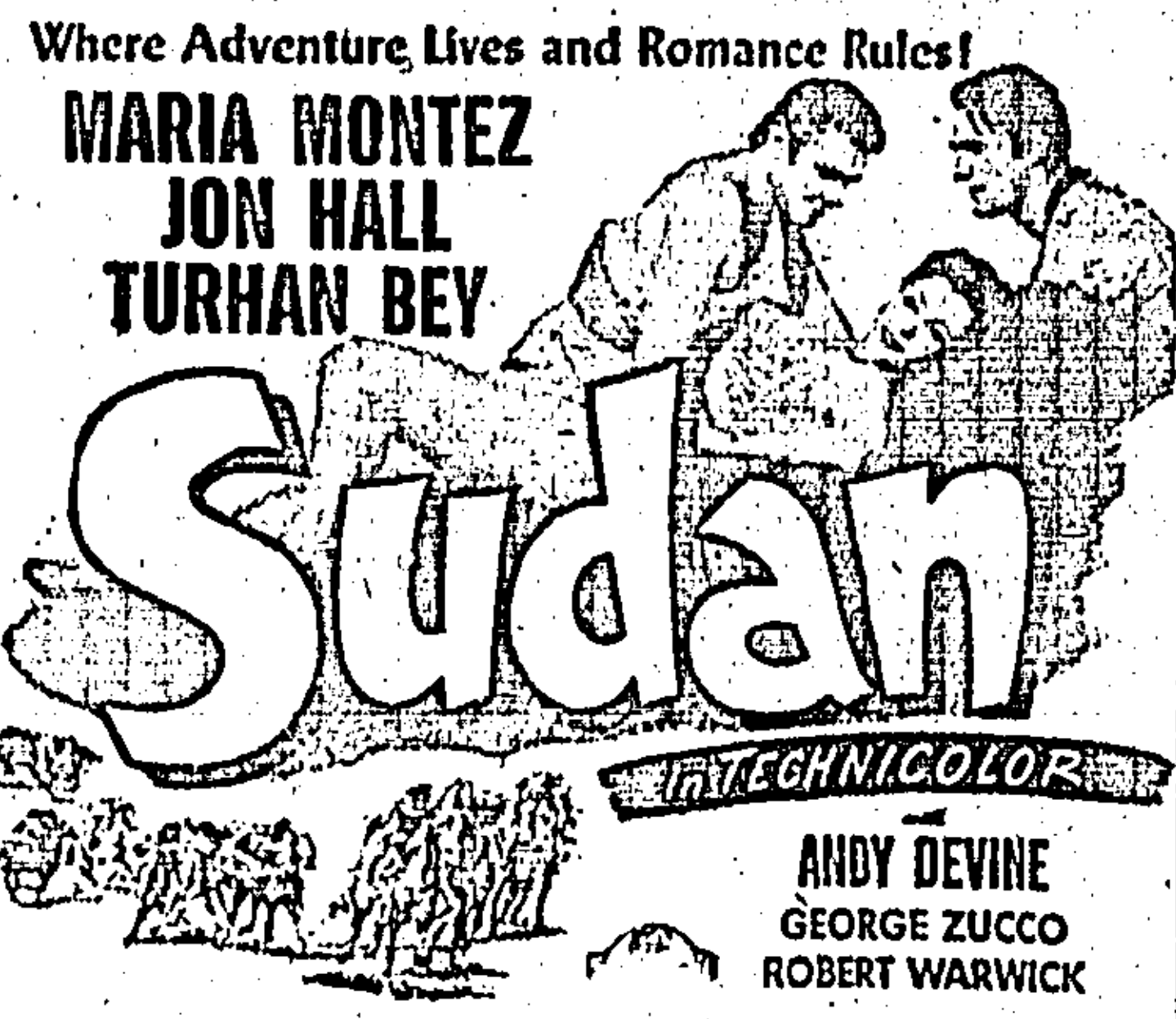
Dr. Lee's mission has been apparently crowned with success as UNRRA has decided to continue dispatching relief medical supplies to China.—Central News.

Major Ringer said the Sumatra camps were overcrowded and rat and vermin infested and many were built upon jungle swamps.—United Press.

QUEEN'S

— The Conditioned —

EXTRA PERFORMANCE TO-MORROW AT 11.30 A.M. (Sudan)
SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.



ORIENTAL

SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30—5.15—7.15—9.15 P.M.
THE MOST EXCITING OF ALL JUNGLE PICTURES!



SPECIAL MORNING SHOWS FOR HOLIDAYS! 12.00 NOON.
A Fantastic Picture of the Mad Professor
"THE MONSTER AND THE APE"
XMAS DAY: CHAPTER ONE.
BOXING DAY: FINAL CHAPTER.

Next Change: "LOUISIANA PURCHASE"

5 STARS

THEATRE

COMBINED SERVICES ENTERTAINMENT Presents

"XMAS CRACKERS"

A BUMPER MUSICAL SHOW

Featuring JIMMY PICKARD'S CHINESE SYNCOPATORS

with MARIE ERLEIGH

RAE HAMMOND OF FOORMAN

and THE SWING BAND

of the 2nd Bn., W. YORKSHIRE REGT.

ALL THIS WEEK AT 7.30 P.M.

(NO PERFORMANCE ON XMAS DAY)

BOOKING HOURS: 12 p.m.—2 p.m. 4 p.m.—6.30 p.m.
TELEPHONE: 58335.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



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C. M. C. STORES

Tender the Compliments of the Season

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PHEASANTS
WILD DUCK
QUAIL
WOODCOCK
TEAL DUCK

all in perfect condition

As supplies are limited, orders should be placed as early as possible in order to guarantee.

Your Christmas Supplies

Central Meat Company
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Open from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.
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Delivered C.O.D. Anywhere
In Kowloon or Hongkong.

Opens throughout the Holidays
9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

FORMER CHIEF OF HONGKONG GENDARMERIE FACES TRIAL

(Continued from Page 1)

Opening Major McGregor said: "It is now almost a year since War Crimes trials opened in South East Asia, and during that time more than 100,000 Japanese soldiers and civilians have been tried for crimes against humanity. In the Japanese armed forces and civilians, one group have always figured prominently in trials, perhaps more so than any other single section. That is the Gendarmes. In Hong Kong, their history has not been cleared up. Their record in other spheres of their military operations. And in this area such as the degree, the regularity of offences that you will be asked to say that actions of individuals were not connected, but merely separate delinquencies, but part of a deliberate policy inspired by their leaders here. So you see before you, as accused, Col. Noma, Konnosuke, C. O. of the Gendarmes in Hong Kong from the time of the invasion in December 1941 to February 1945, and who was relieved of his command and returned to Japan. And for the sum total of the crimes of all those under his authority, the prosecution seek to make him account.

"You will appreciate that in order to attribute the short-comings of his subordinates to the Accused, it must first be explained to you exactly what was the scope of their operations and the nature of their activities. This can best be reliably conveyed to you by a responsible and knowledgeable officer who was actually on the spot in Hong Kong. And surely by none more able than the Accused himself. So a statement will be proved, and a statement in evidence made by him in which he gives you this information. You will learn from this that Gendarmes were charged with the duty of checking and controlling behaviour of Japanese troops during the occupation of Hong Kong, and the prevention of looting and general ill-treatment of civilians; for the rounding up of spies, counter espionage, interrogation of suspects of any kind, and the maintenance of order in the same way as an ordinary policeman. And to this end, Noma goes on to tell you that the existing police force were made subject to them. Further, if a person were arrested by the Gendarmes in pursuance of these duties he would be interrogated by them and thereafter handed over to what was known as the Judicial Department for trial. But it was not the duty of Kempell personnel to carry out any execution or sentence ordered by the Judicial Department. After the handing over, their part in the matter ceased. You may realize from the outset, that Noma's organization was a powerful one, by reason of its immediate contact and control of the civilian population, and also because of the broad scope of its activities. "Arising out of offences of both omission and commission, then, is the charge you are to try now. And in it, you will see that the Accused is alleged to have been concerned in ill-treatment of civilian residents as a result of which numbers of them died or were unlawfully killed by members of the Japanese forces and many others underwent physical suffering.

"The presentation of the evidence falls roughly into three subheadings which may be shortly set out as follows: (a) in relation to the notorious and general misbehaviour of Gendarmes in Hong Kong, all allowed to go unchecked and therefore, presumably approved; (b) the part played by the Accused in the rounding up of civilians for compulsory deportation from Hong Kong in order to implement a scheme for reduction of the population. I propose to deal with each of these headings in a little more detail.

Alsatians Used on Women
A Mr. J. A. Stericker will tell you of seven Chinese coolies, tied up near the Peak Tram in Garden Road, in full view of everyone. When he first saw them, several had already collapsed and all were completely exhausted. They were still there 24 hours later, by which time some had apparently died. This was on December 30, 1944. This place, as you know, is in the very heart of Hong Kong—so that it must have been witnessed and countenanced by Gendarmes in their capacity as police.

"Mr. Emil Landau will describe the use of Alsatian dogs to savage a Chinese woman in Mt. Davis Road, and the practicing of Ju-Jitsu on Chinese civilians on concrete surfaces. And he says, Gendarmes used Chinese as dummies for training of Alsatian dogs to attack people. The unfortunate people were badly torn about in the process.

"Dr. Siegfried Randler will testify to the use of dogs by Gendarmes to savage people, also in Mt. Davis Road. Groups of about 12 people at a time, men, women and children, would be dealt with. And witness claims he saw this happen at least ten times during 1943-1944.

Frederick Tyndall was another who saw Gendarmes in early 1945, patrolling the streets with Alsatian or wolf hound dogs, trained to attack people at their order.

Claims by Accused
"The most significant thing about these is that Accused claims in his statement that no dogs were used by the Gendarmes. But you are asked to glance from these incidents that from the outset, Gendarmes were prepared to display publicly their complete disregard for orthodox

behaviour in the maintenance of order. "A statement will be read of Pte. Alex Henkel of the Winnipeg Grenadiers. At the fall of Hong Kong, he was a patient in Queen Mary's Hospital and he stayed there for a fortnight. From here he could see Japanese soldiers torture Chinese civilians, bayonet some and throw them into the sea. On one occasion, about 10 Chinese civilians were set in the sun with gasoline cans over their heads till they died of asphyxiation. Here I suggest you consider how this measures up with Noma's admitted duty to prevent general ill-treatment of civilians, and the maintenance of general order. "That is all the evidence covers the second sub-heading concerns the misbehaviour of Accused's police organization and his Gendarmes. You will remember he listed some of these in his statement, e.g. Tai Po, Kowloon, Shamshuipo, Yau Ma Tei, Eastern or Happy Valley, Central Police Station and Supreme Court.

Conditions in Stations
"You will hear witnesses as to the management and conditions prevailing in all these sub-stations. Here the witnesses continued to a particular time, their evidence covers the whole of the Accused's period in Hong Kong. They will tell you of the starvation diet, the filthy presentation of a meagre ration of food, the hopelessly overcrowded cells in which they existed in degrading circumstances; of how they were not allowed to wash; of verminous blankets which were their only bedclothes; of the complete lack of medicines or medical treatment. Deaths in these cells were a common thing and did not seem of much consequence. All these things, let me say again are not restricted to any particular place or time. And, always, always, so that the Accused will weary you, those who were there describe the blood-chilling tortures, which we have come to associate inevitably with the word "interrogation" and the name "Kempell." These many and are well known in these Courts, where the suspect is made to confess the suffocating sensations of a drowning man. People have died under it, and others have committed suicide to avoid it. There are beatings with sticks, belts, bamboo rods, straps and wire cables. Sometimes the victim is burnt, with cigarettes, or with newspaper rolled up. There are instances of a person under interrogation having to walk on hot coals, or having clinders placed on his chest. You will see the unmistakable scars on some who will testify. As a variation, some people would be kicked and thrown onto concrete floors and by these mighty exponents of Ju-Jitsu, these men who served their master Noma, or suspended with their hands behind their backs. This you will hear described as "Aviation" or "Acroplane" torture. Again, electric torture is applied. The victim is connected to a battery or field telephone, and subjected to the agony of a continuous current.

Executions Without Trial
"Dogs were employed also used to make people talk, large dogs of the Alsatian or wolf hound pattern. Accused denies all knowledge of them, though one was actually at the Supreme Court. I ask the Court to remember that, as it hears the evidence, and consider whether this evidence and reason to deny the existence of these dogs. We say, of course, that Accused knew well of their existence. You can't hide an Alsatian dog for months from people in the same building.

"Then there are executions without trial. In two cases that are cited, evidence comes from Japanese themselves, that Accused actually ordered them. In other cases this is not proven so categorically, but you cannot escape the inference that he approved. It will appear that victims had no trial, and evidence will be forthcoming that the execution from one Station anyway were reported to the Gendarmes Headquarters.

"The Prosecution claim under the whole of this second aspect of the headings is a simple one, viz. that all of these practices were so widespread and continuous that he must have known of their existence. And in as much as they continued, he must bear the responsibility for them.

There are, as you may have guessed, instances of protest having been made directly to Noma. Lt. Col. Kanazawa was the Governor-General's Chief of Staff from July 1944 to February 1945. He admitted Accused because of reports heard of visiting brutality on prisoners. Major Gen. Tomita heard from his fellow officers on his arrival in Hong Kong, that there were many bad points in the Hong Kong Gendarmes. He says Noma as Chief, should be responsible for these misbehaviours. Col. Noma was returned to Japan partly for that reason.

Deportation Protests
Another witness Li Koon-chun will tell you he was one of a demonstration who protested against detaining people in various places not fit to be prisons, that these places were insanitary and in them people were poorly fed; that they were actually dying because of the treatment they received. Permission was asked to inspect these prisons; but it was refused. All this happened way back in 1942-43. But you will see that helpless people still continued to die, for the same reason, in 1944. And that is why the prosecution is at pains to show you the state of things in 1944; that they were exactly the same as in 1942. Protests were of no avail against a settled policy, simply because it was settled, and it was a policy.

"Those who were imprisoned in Accused's own HQs will tell you he

couldn't have failed to have heard the screams of those being interrogated—a daily occurrence, remember, for three years. You will be told he inspected the cells when they were overcrowded to about three times their capacity. One witness will tell you he was receiving electric torture at Central one day. There were others suspended from beams in the same room. Accused entered the room and stood watching for a few minutes, and watching for a few minutes. He did not interfere.

Anonymous Complaints
Noma himself says he received various anonymous letters from Chinese complaining of torture. As I have said, Capt. Shiozawa was in charge of Kowloon Magistracy. He admits to having cautioned the Capt. to look for instruments of torture, but couldn't find any. Perhaps you may be impressed with his zeal. In another place he says he is sorry some of his men beat the prisoners.

"The reason for all this torture is obvious enough when you examine the Japanese organization. It was limited earlier, Gendarmes arrested suspects and carried out preliminary investigations. If a prima facie case was made out, the prisoner was then handed over to the Judicial Department for trial. Noma tells you, according to law a person is guilty who admits a charge. So his men were instructed to get confessions from the Judicial Department, two witnesses, Col. Kogi and Capt. Yamaguchi will tell you that when they received suspects for trial from the Kempell a confession was one of the basic documents always handed over with them. So you will see the system, broadly from Noma's viewpoint, would be to get a confession as quickly as possible and get rid of the interrogator. No back log of those who wouldn't confess was desirable. Too much in the pending tray is a bad thing in anyone's administration. Some of those who were transferred to Stanley were executed. If their crime was that they confessed without some Kempell persuasion? And you are entitled to infer that some persons at least, of those executed, were condemned on the evidence of such confessions. According to law a person is guilty who admits the charge.—so Noma and you may have to decide that there are guilty people who deny it.

Mass Deportations
"I come now to the third sub-heading under which evidence is offered viz., the Gendarmes' part in the mass deportation from Hong Kong.

"Soon after the occupation, it was claimed by the Japanese that the food available in the Colony was insufficient for the number of inhabitants. After trying various expedients, it was decided to implement a scheme of deportation of those whom the Kempell was pleased to call "Undesirables." This would lessen the demand on the Colony's food supply. "Undesirables" were those not in possession of a ration card, namely the poor, the Chinese, criminals and vagrants. The Gendarmes' part in this was in rounding up these people, guarding them and then escorting them to a chosen destination, on junks. The process started in 1942-43. If nothing more than that were proven, the prosecution would argue here that mass deportation in these circumstances is strictly illegal; and inasmuch as Accused co-operated in the arrangements to carry out the illegality, he must share some of the blame for the evil.

"But the story goes further than that. Gendarmes are not used to doing things quickly and fairly; and soon they merely rounded up anyone they saw, no matter who he was, and whether in possession of a ration card or not. Some of these people were able to buy their freedom; others gained it through the efforts of their relatives. But others, again, having been unceremoniously arrested were deported without a chance even of notifying relatives. You will see the Gendarmes' point of view; a good citizen can be as much as a criminal. And indiscriminate arrests are much easier than the tiresome business of investigation and arresting selected persons, so get rid of anyone at all. For them the object of the exercise was to lessen the population, and in doing so they carried out the spirit if not the letter of their instructions. It is an alibi which does not credit to their enthusiasm if not their discrimination.

Two Chinese Councils
"In Hong Kong during the occupation there were two organizations, as the Chinese Co-operative Council and the Chinese Representative Council.

"The duties of the two Councils were, briefly, to represent the interests of the Chinese Community and act as intermediaries between them and the Japanese Government. They were to convey the views of the Chinese people to the Government on any public question which might arise. And vice versa.

"Copies of minutes of two meetings of these organizations will be proved and produced by Chan Sheung-pak. A translation of each will then be proven by Major Chan of 13 War Crimes Investigation Centre. "The first of these relates to a meeting of the Chinese Co-operative Council held on August 16, 1943, in which an impromptu motion is made by the Chairman, Li Koon-chun, regarding the unconscionable way in which the deportations were being carried out. It was resolved at that meeting that the motion be submitted to the second body, the Representative Council. Sir Robert Kotewall, was Chairman of this Representative Council. He will say he received a copy of these minutes, and as a result, brought up the matter referred to

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY

Cairo, Dec. 23.
Premier Nokrashi Pasha is to make a statement in the Senate today on the Anglo-Egyptian treaty negotiations, and a strong Opposition attack is expected.

The Cabinet, in a three-hour meeting yesterday, discussed tactics to be followed and the Premier prepared a "powerful rebuttal" to the anticipated criticism.

The Wafdist Opposition Party, led by former Premier Mustafa Nahas Pasha, has a large representation in the Senate.—United Press.

at the forthrightly meeting with the Governor, which was held a day or so later. He did so, and on August 10, 1943, reported on his actions to a meeting of his own Representative Council.

Kotewall's Protest
"Translations of both these minutes will be read to you and you will see how Sir Robert Kotewall protested against malpractice in rounding up of people at will, forcing them into waiting vehicles and deporting them on the first available boat. He requested such people should be evacuated back to their native places. "The Governor replied to these representations. His reply will serve as an interesting sidelight on what was most certainly the greatest single outrage perpetrated on the long suffering Chinese public in the Colony during the Occupation. But of greater moment to the issue before he, he acutely says he was aware of the malpractice. And he was aware that Gendarmes had been guilty of corruption in the matter. After the Governor, the Head of the Civil Affairs Department also spoke, mentioning a scheme for releasing persons, wrongfully arrested. I said the number of persons represented 20 to 25 per cent of total arrested—a staggering commentary on the care exercised by the Gendarmes in their arrests. Even then, he adds, the Gendarmes consider this too lenient.

"You will see there is no direct reference to Accused here. I suggest to you that if an influential body of Chinese complained to Sir Mark Young about the behaviour of Police in this Colony, and Sir Mark Young had to admit the justice of some of their contentions, the Chief of Police would know about it soon enough. So I put it to you now that Noma, if he didn't already know how the Gendarmes were behaving, in this duty, he knew it soon enough after August 10, 1943. And what improvement if any was effected? None in fact, things got worse.

Experiences of People Deported
"Now let us look at the actual executive end of this deportation,—what were the experiences of people deported.

"Those to be arrested were taken first of all to North Point Camp. When their number was sufficient they were piled in junks. The junks were towed away escorted by a launch in which armed Gendarmes went as guards. Sometimes they were actually in the junks. On arrival at the destination you will hear from one witness of how on one occasion sick and unfit were pushed into the sea. It seems that, in the process, some 70 men, women and children lost their lives. On another occasion eight or nine junks were lost in a typhoon whilst en route to Bias Bay. Again some people were landed on Low Cheu, an uninhabited island of the Po Toi group, which is roughly South of Hong Kong and visible from Stanley. There is nothing there to permit survival; and visitors to that island will tell you of the presence of skulls and bones. You are asked to infer that these remains were of these castaways. Another deportee will describe a nightmare trip lasting 6 days; when the party landed, they were so far gone from lack of food and water, that many expired on the beach. This was in the Mirs Bay area.

"On arrival they were roughly handled—beggars, children, good citizens, anyone you like—so that they may die even before landing. And on landing we have evidence from two different places of the deaths of hundreds. I suggest most strongly that you must infer some of these people were good citizens whose one crime was that they were in the street at the wrong time.

Deportees Aggravate Famine
"An ex-major of the BAAG was representative of United China Relief Fund to the Tai Ping Area. He spent a good deal of time there, from June to December, 1944. He saw severe famine conditions prevailing thereabouts. The conditions were aggravated by the arrival of deportees from Hong Kong during this period, in such quantities and already in such a condition that mass starvation set in. Witnesses will say that during the period which covers the rate was between 500 and 700 per month. Gauge from that what a disastrous undertaking this was.

"Clear and unequivocal protests are made from influential bodies in 1943. This will be proven by minutes of their meeting. But you will also be told by witnesses who were in a position to know the conditions of the people that there was no improvement. These people were heads of District Bureaux which organizations operated as forces of local Governmental bodies in charge of such matters as public health and rice distribution. As such they were constantly in touch with the people.

"There you see the position in 1944—a deportation scheme in operation, which, it is submitted, was illegal in its very essence. And the Gendarmes co-operated, with the knowledge and approval of the Accused. Matters are further aggravated because the scheme gets out of hand and deportees, so far from being undesirable—a strange word in the mouth of a Gendarme by the way—might be anyone who happened to be in the street. Some of these people are released after arrest, some are unable to avoid the journey. And at one of the embarkation points, thousands perish from starvation.

CO's Responsibility
"At this stage, it would be well to consider how far a CO. is re-

CONVICTED OF COLLABORATION

Tsinnan, Dec. 22.
Convicted on collaboration charges, Ma Liang former Governor of the Japanese-sponsored Shantung provincial Government, was sentenced today to life imprisonment by the Shantung High Court. Accused was the first Governor appointed by the Japanese after the fall of Tsinnan.—Central News.

TO-DAY'S BROADCAST

ZBW on 915 kc from 12.30-1.15, 6.30-7.30, 9.15 p.m. also on 925 mc.
6.30, London Transmission Service: Music for Christmas; 7, London Relay: News; 7.15, Strauss-Waltzes; 7.30, Studio; 8, George Lobb at the Piano; 8.15, London Transmission Service: The Top of the Tree; An unsophisticated love story, by Philip Leaver, with Music by Kenneth Leitch-Smith; Lyrics by Max Webster; 9, Theirs by Vernon Harris; 9.45, Mozart: "Eine kleine Nachtmusik"; 10, London Relay: News; 10.15, "Join in and Sing"; Popular Choruses; 10.30, London Relay: "T.M.A."; 10.45, Grand Variety; 11, Close down.

possible for the illegal actions of his subordinates, since on that devolves Accused's liability or otherwise on the charge. The full limits of this responsibility I do not propose to even try to enumerate here. But you will be approaching the matter cautiously if you ask yourself two questions.

(1) Did Accused order the acts?
(2) Did he acquiesce in them, countenance them, or knowing what was going on, fail to stop them.

And as an inference from (2) if the CO. by his own deliberate or reckless omission, disregards warnings or signs that things aren't as they should be, he can't plead ignorance because the ignorance, if it does exist, is his own fault.

"There is one thing more to say before calling the first witness. I want to emphasize this one aspect. This case is brought against Noma on actions which, if proved, were clearly illegal. The actions were continuing ones, over a period of years and as widespread as this small Colony will permit. It is submitted, and submitted strongly that, the matter complained of were all of their very nature notorious. The Accused is an experienced soldier, a mature man whose education is not limited merely to his Army experience. You must scrutinize his actions, therefore, far more carefully than you would a junior officer or NCO. You are entitled to expect from him a far higher standard of skill, care and behaviour than you would from any of his inferiors. It is claimed at least that he knew what was happening and he failed to check the evil. Ask yourself how easy it would have been to put before you. And what hardship, suffering and death he could have produced misery and suffering to a degree unparalleled in the history of the Colony."

Cases proceeding.

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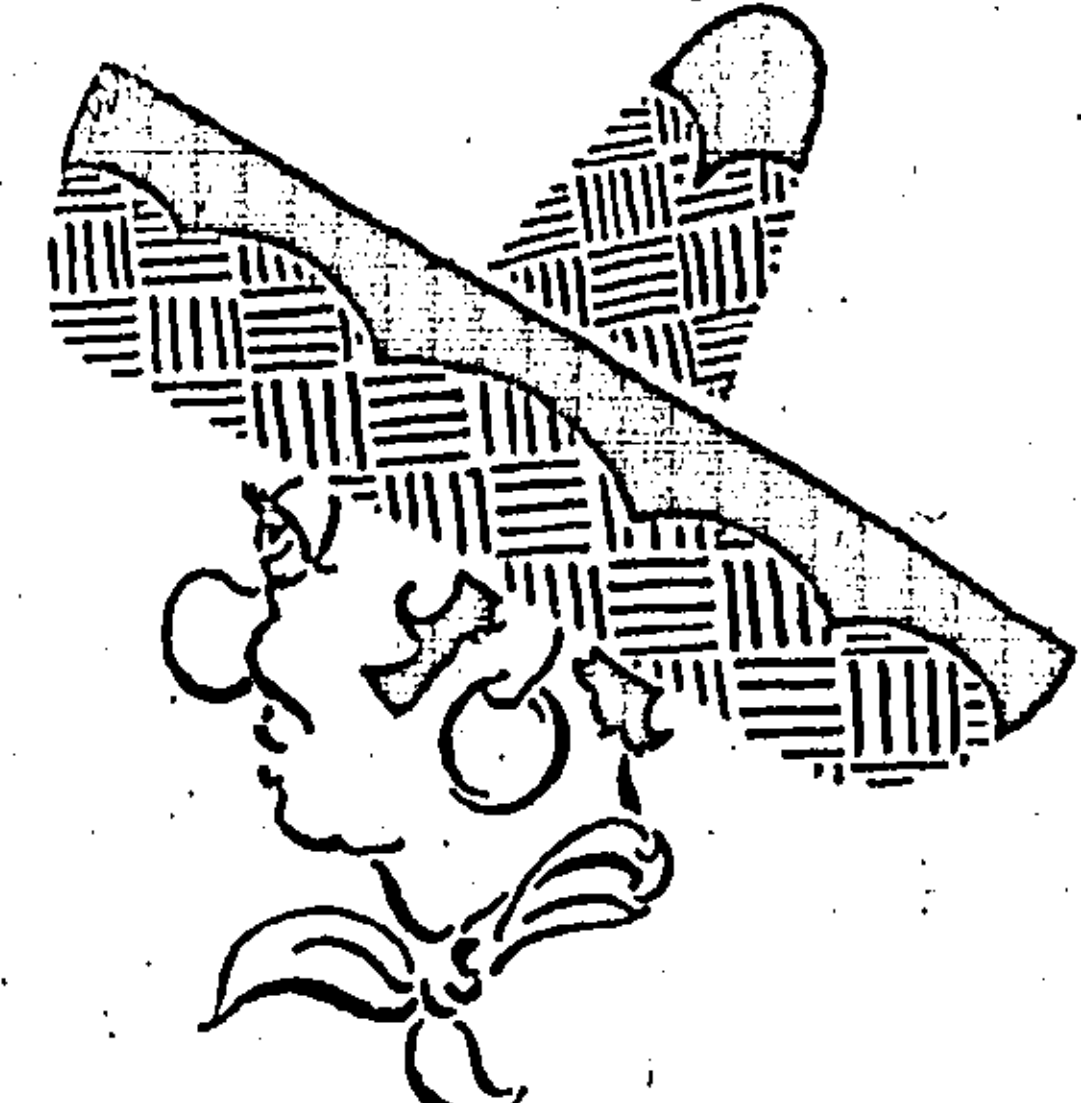
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